

SAVES MAILING MONEY--A WORLD

LAST EDITION.

EXTRA.
TO VOTE.Republican National
Convention Gets
Down to Business.Blaine's Name Presented by
Senator Wolcott, of
Colorado.Richard Thompson Presents
the Name of President
Harrison.Quay Withdraws All Factional
Opposition to Proceeding at
Once to a Ballot.Report that the Blaine Strength
Will Be Eventually Thrown
to Gov. McKinley, of Ohio.New England Delegates Sa'd to Be
Ready to Consolidate on
Tom Reed, of Maine.The Memorable Contest at Minne-
apolis Will Probably Come to
an End This Afternoon.Special to the Evening World by Direct
Wire from the Convention Hall.
CONVENTION HALL, MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—
11:10 a. m.—Several New England state dele-
gates are now in session with a view of
effecting a combination on Reed. It is said
that Massachusetts is ready to cast its vote
with him.The delegates are coming into the hall
slowly; the seats in galleries are packed.
Chairman McKinley has taken his place on
the platform.11:30 a. m.—Chairman McKinley has just
called the Convention to order.11:35 a. m.—The Convention having come
to order, prayer is being offered by Rev. Dr.
Boyd.11:38 a. m.—The Pennsylvania delegation
presents the name of David Martin as a mem-
ber of the National Committee. R. G. Evans,
of Minneapolis, is named as the committee-
man for Minnesota.11:40 a. m.—Chairman McKinley calls for
the action of the Convention on the substitution
of the minority for the majority report in the
case of the contest in the Ninth dis-
trict of Alabama.Mr. Quay announces on the part of those
opposed to the majority report that they will
make no further opposition to the adoption of
it. (Prolonged cheering.)11:44 a. m.—The motion is put on the adop-
tion of the majority report of the Committee
on Credentials, which is carried unani-
mously.11:52 a. m.—Next in order will be the pre-
sentation of names of candidates for the
Presidency. Oklahoma, while Michigan with-
draws for fifteen minutes to consult, asks for
its votes and is refused.Six votes called for National committee.
12:02 p. m.—Warner Miller, of New York,
presents a request from the Women's Republi-
can Association.Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was introduced and is
now speaking.

It is generally felt that Blaine

and some other far Western States will turn
to Harrison if they should drop Blaine. The
result is now said to lie between Harrison
and McKinley.A report prevails that Ohio will swing into
line for the popular Governor.12:16 p. m.—There is a row among the Ala-
bama delegates over National Committee-
man.12:15 p. m.—Gen. Cogswell is making a
report for Credentials Committee.12:20 p. m.—Senator Wolcott, of Colorado,
takes the platform.12:20 a. m.—Two seats were given to dele-
gates from Alaska and Indian Territory,
each for the first time in a National Con-
vention.12:21 p. m.—Wolcott nominates Blaine.
Tremendous cheering, band playing and en-
thusiasm in the audience follows his words.Senator Wolcott makes a vigorous attack
on the office-holders.His mention of nepotism elicits cheers.
Some of Mr. Wolcott's periods are heretically
eloquent.12:32 p. m.—Mr. Wolcott's speech nominat-
ing Blaine is able.12:32 p. m.—Wolcott's speech is concluded
amid wild cheers.12:36 p. m.—Ex-Secretary Richard H.
Thompson arises to nominate Harrison."I nominate to this convention for the
Presidency of the United States the wise
statesman, Benjamin Harrison," says Thomp-
son. Wild cheers.12:41 p. m.—Harrison's name was cheered
two minutes, forty seconds more than was
given to Blaine.12:41 p. m.—When Michigan is called some-
body yells "What's the matter with Alger?"12:42 p. m.—Kunkin, of Minnesota, is now
seconding the nomination of Blaine.

BLAINE MEN PLAN A SURPRISE.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—At 11 o'clock the
Blaine managers were still in session. They
claim that a combination is effected that will
defeat Harrison, while the Harrison men are
confident that he will be nominated to-day.It is said that the fight on contested dele-
gates will be continued.An important surprise is predicted. Blaine's
name may not be formally presented, while
the intimation is that a combination will be
effected on McKinley.The Blaine managers predict that a ballot
will not be reached to-day.

To Settle on the Dark Horse.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—Immediately after
the adjournment of the Convention this
morning the Blaine people called a meeting
of their leaders in Chairman Clarkson's room
at the West Hotel.It was long after 2 o'clock when the chiefs
got together. Among those present were
Clarkson, Quay, Fassett, Wolcott and Platt.
The situation was fully discussed and it
was apparent that great bitterness had been
engendered by the contest of the evening and
the victory of the Harrison forces. The ad-
visability of dropping Blaine and centering
upon McKinley or Sherman as a dark horse
was fully discussed, but no definite results
were reached.A further conference was arranged to be
held before the meeting of the Convention, at
which a definite plan of action will be adopted.

Cheering Depew by Wire.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD BY DIRECT
WIRE FROM THE CONVENTION HALL.)
MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—The following tele-
gram from President Charles S. Smith, of the
New York Chamber of Commerce, to Chauncey
M. Depew is made public this morning:
"I heartily approve your course in the Con-
vention. It is the opinion here that Mr.
Blaine's course is hardly consistent with
honorable action. Business men with whom
I converse prefer Harrison's nomination to
that of any other Republican candidate."

HARRISON WON THE SKIRMISH.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD BY DIRECT
WIRE FROM THE CONVENTION HALL.)
MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—When the
Convention adjourned its session at 1:30
(3:30 New York time) this morning it was
evident that it was the opinion of the great
majority of those who had followed its pro-
ceedings to the close of a decisive victory had
been won by the friends of President Harrison.Indeed, the feeling of conviction was so
strong among his supporters that he had
fully demonstrated his superior strength in
the race for the Presidential nomination that
it was his name had been presented then and
there to the Convention he would have re-
ceived a large majority over the entire field
on the first ballot.It certainly proved one fact most con-
clusively—that the friends of Mr. Blaine
were in the minority, and that the claims
which have been made for him by the anti-
Harrison managers have been without
foundation, while the figures which have
been given out by the Harrison leaders are
not far from correct.The vote on the substitution of the minor-
ity report for that of the majority of the com-
mittee on Credentials is regarded as a decisive
test of the strength of the two leading candi-
dates. The motion was rejected by a vote of 403
to 422 which gives a clear majority of 12 for
Harrison and on the vote which followed, the
report of the majority was adopted by a vote
of 476 to 365, showing that a gain of 13 votes
had been made by the President's friends,
and that Blaine had lost 68.

It convinced many anti-Harrison men.

Many of the anti-Harrison men had left
the hall after the first vote, evidently believing
the question at issue had been fully decided.
An offset to this the views of the extreme
Blaine element is expressed in the statement
made to the correspondent of THE
EVENING WORLD by Gen. James S. Clarkson,just as he was leaving the hall after the ses-
sion had been adjourned."If the proceedings to-night," he said,
"show anything at all, they indicate very
clearly that Mr. Harrison is defeated. He can
never receive the nomination on the first
ballot and in that case Mr. Blaine is as good
as elected."His tone was positive but his appearance
and expression were far from indicating that
he was pleased with the situation. When
pressed for a further explanation of his views
he said:"I can say anything more at present, but
you have my honest opinion and must be
satisfied with that."Talks with other anti-Harrison delegates
showed that they were far from appreciating
defeat as inevitable and the general drift
of their opinion was that the ballots
taken indicate that the strength of both can-
didates was so nearly equal that in spite of
the fact that the Harrison element had won a
victory in the preliminary engagement, it
was by no means certain that they would
hold their entire vote when it came to balloting
for the candidates, and that the proba-
bility that the choice would fall upon some
dark horse was stronger than ever.The intense interest in this first night
session of the Convention was shown by the
fact that the great auditorium of the
Exposition hall was packed long before the
appointed hour for reassembling. Not a vacant
seat could be seen from the platform in
the evening when the delegates had all
arrived, and while many had taken their
seats and were calmly awaiting the sound of
Chairman McKinley's gavel calling the as-
sembly to order, the majority gathered in
groups in the aisles and were eagerly dis-
cussing the situation and its probable out-
come.

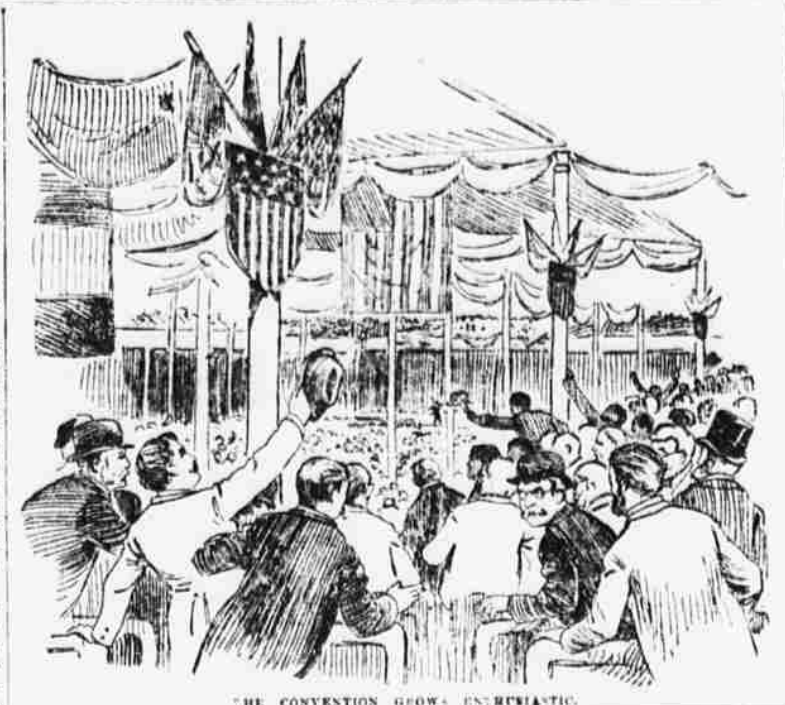
Curiously Aroused.

It was generally felt that the Convention
was on the eve of a decisive struggle which
would disclose the relative strength of the
leaders, whose names have been in every-
body's mouth for the past week.The claims made by each side had been so
positively asserted that curiosity to know
the exact status of the two factions had been
aroused to the highest pitch.The absorbing topic of the afternoon had
been the caucus held by the Harrison dele-
gates immediately after the morning session,
when it had been announced that 200 had
been polled who would vote for Harrison
through thick and thin. This had brought
consternation to the Blaine ranks at first,
for the move was entirely un-
expected, but later when Messrs. Platt
and Clarkson had issued their manifestoes
proclaiming this in an impending strategy, as
well as delegates, had been counted, and
that the whole affair was a fake and these
Harrison delegates had characterized it as a
"cold, clammy bluff" the confidence of their fol-
lowers was somewhat restored.In the deliberations on the main ques-
tion of the Convention the Harrison element
was in the majority and the contest came
to order it was evident that a great deal of
missionary work was going forward on the
part of the Blaine managers. Mr. Platt was
rushing around as lively as a cricket, button-
holing delegates here and there in the centre
of the hall, and the Harrison men were con-
ducting a similar campaign on the right flank.Fassett was one of the most active of their
lieutenants, and even Warner Miller was put-
ting in big blocks of hard work, together with
Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, and ex-Gov.
Foraker, of Ohio.Every effort was being made to keep the
ranks together and present the solid plains
to the enemy.

Depew Hostiles.

On the other side Mr. Chauncey M. Depew
was one of the most active hustlers among
the Administration forces. He and Senators
Cullum and Spooner, together with Senators
Black and the other Harrison lieutenants,
were looking after the weak places in their
ranks, if there were any, and inspiring their
followers with courage.It looked as if they were going to push mat-
ters. After they had made their public an-
nouncement in the afternoon of their ability
to carry things in the Convention, and
though neither side had disclosed its pro-
gramme beforehand, the Harrison managers
were generally expected to take the lead,
and they did so at the first opportunity.The convention hall was lighted by scores
of electric lights suspended from the
lattice and the ceiling of the galleries and
at intervals along the front of the galleries.A shout of gas went up when they first
lighted. Later on they were a god-send,
for twice during the night the electric lights
went suddenly out, and had it not been for the
gaslights the auditorium would have been in
total darkness and in such a nervous and
tightly packed throng there is no telling
what an accident might occur.Outside the hall while the crowds were
piling in, the bands, which escorted the var-
ious clubs from the city, were having a mu-
sical contest, while several of the enthusias-
tic contingents of shouters were letting off
Roman candles and rockets and burning
stags, which lighted up the gray walls of the
Exposition Hall with a brilliant illumination.Within the band from Chicago stationed in
the gallery covered with festoons of flags and
old-gold drapery, was giving a preliminary
concert at which popular songs and operatic
songs were given in the style. When they struck
up "Dixie" a lot of southern delegates joined
in the chorus, and made the hall ring.

Whiling Away Time With Song.

This started a series of audience singing
and they enjoyed themselves in this manner
until the convention was called to order at
about 10 o'clock by the Chairman.The Harrison forces at once came to the
front and Dr. Depew set the ball rolling by
asking the privilege of calling for a speech
from Col. Thompson, of Indiana, the Presi-
dent's State, whom he introduced as a man
who had attended every Republican conven-
tion that had ever been held and had
cast his first vote sixty years ago. He was
celebrating his eighty-third birthday this
day, Mr. Depew said.The speech was recorded and the vener-
able, white-haired Col. Thompson was es-
corted to the stage, where he made a short
speech full of Republican enthusiasm, in a
remarkably clear and strong voice, and told
his fellow delegates that he felt as young as
the young of them during his years. He
made no allusion to the candidates, but his
patriotic sentiments were received with great
applause. The fight that every one was
looking forward to was brought on when
Chairman McKinley called for the report of

THE CONVENTION GROWS ENTHUSIASTIC.

the Committee on Credentials, and Gen. Cogswell,
of Massachusetts, its Chairman, came
forward in response.Gen. Cogswell is a person of large gifts and
high-pitched voice, which he used with such
effect as to split the audience into a cracked
rhapsody, whereat the audience indulged fre-
quently in great mirth.Gen. Cogswell announced that he under-
stood there was a minority report to be pre-
sented, which proved to be the bone of con-
tention afterwards, but he represented the
majority of the Committee and declared that
it had disposed of the contents in a fair, honest
and just manner and with as much despatch
as possible, but it had been impossible to pre-
pare a written report for lack of time.He stated that there had been twenty-four
different contests, and then enumerated the
lists in the various States, which included
Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Ken-
tucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mary-
land, Oklahoma and Utah.Then followed the reading of the minority
report, in which a protest was made against
the seating of the four contesting delegates
at large in Alabama, and the two contesting
delegates in the Ninth District of the same
State.These delegates were all Harrison men and
had been allowed to slip in unawares by the
Committee, which was anti-Harrison in its
composition, and the minority report came
from the latter faction.

Arimony and Hard Feeling.

It proved to be the point on which the en-
tire interest of the evening was concentrated.
And before the questions which arose over it
were settled the delegates which stated their
conclusions without a single fact to base
them upon. The Convention could not accept
such a report unless reasons were given."I knew nothing at all about these cases
before I came into the Convention to-night,
and I know very little more now," said
Senator M. Long, of Alabama, who was the
speaker, who was shut off under the five-
minute rule, remarking:"I am glad to say we are not all know-
ledges, as my colleague here seems to be."Mr. Miller glared at his colleague, but the
call for the question had become so noisy
that all remarks of the hall that the debate was
brought to a close.

The Roll Called.

Just before midnight the question was put
on the substitution of the minority for the
majority report. The eyes and ears ap-
peared to be almost equal, and there was a
demand for the call of the roll, which the
clerk proceeded to read.In the first State, Alabama, which
gave 15 to 5 for the minority report, Mr.
Depew challenged the vote on the ground
that some of the delegates from this State as
contestants were voting in their own interest,
which was contrary to the rules adopted.A lively discussion followed, in which Mr.
Fassett and Mr. Miller took sides against Mr.
Depew, who was sustained by the Chair.The vote was put down to 13 for the affir-
mative. The voting went on and the strength
of the different delegations for
the Harrison element was divided.At 1 o'clock the electric lights were sud-
denly extinguished and it was twenty minutes
before they were lighted and the calling of
the roll was finished.

Harrison Men Wild with Joy.

New York gave 45 votes for and 27 against
the motion.When the final vote, 423 for and 403
against the motion, thus rejecting the
minority report, was announced the Harrison
men went wild with joy and began cheer-
ing and waving hats, handkerchiefs and anything
that could lay hands on, while the entire
audience joined.The galleries at that hour were almost
empty, but there were several thousand
people in the lower tiers. The cheering broke
out in several times and great enthusiasm was
manifested.Mr. Depew led in the cheering and jumped
upon his chair, waving his hat in one hand
and his handkerchief in the other.The Blaine men sat still and tried to smile
indifferently, but it was hard to make in se-
ret of 1-30 when the result was announced,
and then a motion was made to adopt the
majority report.This required another roll-call. Many of
the Blaine men had become disgusted and
had left the hall. On the second call for
the Harrison element the roll was made in se-
ret of the States, including New York, Ar-
kansas, Georgia, North and South Carolina,
Michigan and Connecticut.The result, 476 to 365 in favor of adopting
the majority report, was received with an-
other wild demonstration.

The Platform Unanimously Adopted.

At this hour every one looked for an ad-
journment, but ex-Gov. Foraker, Chairmanof the Committee on Resolutions, was called
on to make his report. He read the platform
of the party. The tariff, reciprocity, anti-
trust, pauper, immigration and anti-
trust planks were applauded loudly, and the
Senators and plank was inserted for the
exclusive benefit of Mr. Miller.The plank commending the wise and pru-
dent administration of President Harrison
was greeted enthusiastically, and the cheer-
ing lasted so long that Mr. Foraker seemed
somewhat embarrassed.The platform was unanimously adopted on
Mr. Depew's motion, who remarked that it
was the best platform he had ever heard.The adjournment was taken at 1:30 (which
is 2:30 New York time) until 10 a. m. to-day.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform as completed
by the Committee on Resolutions:The representatives of the Republicans of
the United States, assembled in general con-
vention on the shores of the Mississippi
river, the everlasting bond of an indestruc-
tible republic, whose past glorious chapter
of history is the record of the Republican
party, congratulate their countrymen on the
march of the nation under the banner
inscribed with the principles of our plat-
form of 1888, vindicated by victory at the
polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops
and mines, and make the following declara-
tion of principles:

Protection.

We reaffirm the American doctrine of pro-
tection. We call attention to its growth
abroad. We maintain that the prosperous
condition of our country is largely due to the
wise revenue legislation of the Republican
Congress.We believe that all articles which cannot
be produced in the United States, except
luxuries, should be admitted free of duty,
and that on all imports coming into competi-
tion with the products of American labor
there should be levied duties equal to the dif-
ference between wages abroad and at home.We assert that the products of manufactured
articles of general consumption have been
reduced under the operations of the tariff act
of 1890.We denounce the efforts of the Democratic
majority of the House of Representatives to
destroy our tariff laws piecemeal, as is
manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead
and lead ores, the chief products of a number
of States, and we ask the people for their
judgment thereon.

Reciprocity.

We point to the success of the Republican
policy of reciprocity, under which our export
trade has vastly increased and new and en-
larged markets have been opened for the
products of our farms and workshops.We would the people of the bitter opposi-
tion of the Democratic party to this prac-
tical business measure, and claim that ex-
cused by a Republican administration our
present laws will eventually give us control
of the trade of the world.

The Silver Question.

The American people, from tradition and
interest, favor bimetallism, and the Repu-
blican party demands the use of both gold
and silver as standard money, with such re-
strictions under such provisions, to be deter-
mined by the legislation, as will secure the
maintenance of the parity of values of the two
metals, so that the purchasing and debt-pay-
ing power of the dollar, whether of gold
or silver, shall be at all times equal.The interests of the producers of the country,
its farmers and its workmen, demand that
every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the
Government shall be as good as any other.We commend the wise and patriotic steps
already taken by our Government to secure
an international conference to adopt such
measures as will insure a parity of value be-
tween gold and silver for use as money
throughout the world.

A Free Ballot.

We demand that every citizen of the United
States shall be allowed to cast one free and
unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and
that such ballot shall be counted and re-
turned as cast, that such laws shall be en-
acted and enforced as will secure to every citi-
zen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born,
white or black, this sovereign right guaran-
teed by the Constitution.The free and honest popular ballot, the just
and equal representation of all the people, as
well as their just and equal protection under
the laws, are the foundation of our Republi-
can institutions, and the party will never re-
mit its efforts until the integrity of the ballot
and the purity of elections shall be fully
guaranteed and protected in every State.

Southern Outrages.

We denounce the continued inhuman out-
rages perpetrated upon American citizens of
political opinions in certain Southern States
of the Union.

Foreign Relations.

We favor the extension of our foreign com-
merce, the restoration of our mercantile
marine by home-built ships and the creation
of a navy for the protection of our national
interests and the honor of our flag; the main-
tenance of friendly relations with all foreign
powers, enlarging alliances with none, and
the protection of the rights of our citizens.We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe
doctrine and believe in the achievement of the
manifest destiny of the Republic in its
broadest sense.We favor the enactment of more stringent
laws and regulations for the restriction of
criminal, pauper and contract immigration.We favor efficient legislation by Congress
to protect the title and rights of employees of
transportation companies engaged in carry-
ing on interstate commerce, and recommend
prompt enactment of laws to protect em-
ployees engaged in state com-
merce, in mining and manufacturing.Irish Home Rule and Russian Persecu-
tion.The Republican party has always been the
champion of the oppressed and recognizes the
dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith,
color or nationality; it sympathizes with the
cause of Home Rule in Ireland, and protests
against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.The ultimate reliance of free popular gov-
ernment is the intelligence of the people and
the maintenance of freedom among men.We therefore declare anew our devotion to
liberty of thought and conscience, of speech
and press, and approve all agencies and in-
strumentalities which contribute to the edu-
cation of the children of the land; but,while insisting upon the fullest measure of
religious liberty, we are opposed to any union
of church and State.

Against Trusts.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the
Republican platform of 1888, to all combina-
tions of capital organized in trusts or other-
wise to control arbitrarily the production
of trade among our citizens. We heartily
indorse the action already taken upon this
subject and ask for such further legislation as
may be required to remedy any defects in ex-
isting laws and to render their enforcement
more complete and effective.

Lower Letter Postage.

We approve the policy of extending to
towns, villages and rural communities the
advantages of the free delivery service now
enjoyed by the larger cities of the country,
and we affirm the declaration contained in the
Republican platform of 1888, pledging the
reduction of letter postage to one cent at the
earliest possible moment, consistent with the
maintenance of the Post-Office Department
and the highest class of postal service.

Civil Service.

We commend the spirit and evidence of re-
form in the civil service and the wise and
consistent endorsement by the Republican
party of the laws regulating the same.

Nicaragua Canal.

The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is
of the highest importance to the American
people as a measure of national defense and
to build up and maintain American commerce,
and it should be controlled by the United
States Government.

Territories.

We favor the admission of the remaining
Territories at the earliest practicable date,
having due regard to the interests of the peo-
ple, and to the needs of the United States.
The Federal officers appointed for the Ter-
ritories should be selected from bona fide resi-
dents thereof and the right of self-government
should be accorded as far as practicable.

Arid Lands.

We favor reclamation, subject to the Home-
stead laws, of the arid public lands to the
States and Territories in which they lie,
under such Congressional restrictions, as to
disposition, reclamation and occupancy by
settlers as will secure the maximum benefit
to the people.

The Columbian Exposition.

The World's Columbian Exposition is a
great national undertaking and Congress
should promptly enact such reasonable legis-
lation in aid thereof as will insure a discharg-
ing of the expense and obligations incident
thereto and the attainment of results com-
mensurate with the dignity and progress of
the nation.

Interferences.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate
efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of in-
temperance and promote morality.

Pensions.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices
of the men who saved the life of the nation,
we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the
republic a watchful care and recognition of
their just claims upon a grateful people.

Harrison's Administration.

We commend the able, patriotic and thor-
ough American Administration of Presi-
dent Harrison. Under it the country has en-
joyed remarkable prosperity and the dignity
and honor of the nation, at home and abroad,
have been faithfully maintained and we offer
the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of
faithful performance in the future.

STORM AT MINNEAPOLIS.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD BY DIRECT
WIRE FROM THE CONVENTION HALL.)
CONVENTION HALL, MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—
It is raining hard and blowing almost a
hurricane here this morning, but this does
not interfere with Convention work, and
thousands of people are now on their way to
the hall, where the delegates will reassemble
at 11 o'clock (12 m. New York time).

Gen. Husted Recovering Rapidly.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD BY
WIRE FROM THE CONVENTION HALL.)
MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—Gen. Husted's al-
ternate C. A. Becker, of New York, has ar-
rived and will vote to-day